The People's Korea

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North-South Christian Conference Slated in Austria or Switzerland for October

(See related story on page 7)

North and south Korean Christians abroad will hold their first talks in Austria or Switzerland in October to come, it was learned. Their talks will form a first step toward a multilateral dialogue among Koreans north, south and abroad aimed at promoting the reunification of the country.

The planned meeting will be attended by 15 Christians from Pyongyang, 15 from North America (Canada and the United States) and another 15 from Western Europe, 45 all told, a West German Korean publication reported.

The Magazine Unification and Current Affairs in its June-July issue printed a report of three leaders of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification in West Germany on their visit to the DPRK.

The magazine, organ of the council, noted such meeting "would become an historic encounter between north and south Korean Christians amid world-wide attention and interest."

The magazine described the aim of the DPRK visit as "to prepare the planned October north-south Korean Christian meeting in cooperation with West German churches and world church organizations.

An English translation of the joint statement on the talks of the West German council officials with the northern side was broadcast by the Korean News Agency on July 1 and monitored here in Tokyo.

According to the KCNA reports, the visitors were Mr. Li Hwa Son, Chairman of the council, Mr. Li Yong Bin, chief editorial writer of the Christian organization and Mrs. Kim Sun Hwan, its secretary general.

Their visit lasted from June 8 to 30, 1981.

The KCNA, quoting reporting from the joint statement, stressed both sides reached a unanimity of views in their talks held "in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and warm compatriotic sentiments."

Seoul Institutes Education Taxes, Annually 300 Billion Won

Seoul's Vernacular Daily Choson Ilbo July 29

It was learned that the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan decided to institute what it termed education taxes starting next year till at least 1986, in order to collect a total of 1,528 billion won, or annually about 300 billion won, said reports reaching here from Seoul.

Education taxes will be deducted from state taxes on interest, dividend profits, liquor and cigaret (5-10 %) and from local taxes on property (50%).

Defense taxes, originally set for only 1976-80 period, are still in force, far from being abolished.

Reportedly, the ministry of finance objected to the taxation but was overruled by the junta of Gen. Chon. The finance ministry authorities called the plea untimely, citing the current heavy taxes, a great likelihood of a possible popular resistance and the absence of valid reasons for the new taxes.

Pentagon Mulling Theatre Nuke in Korea

The U.S. Defense Department considers there is a possibility of an emergency occurring on the Korean Peninsula, Rear Adm. Donald Jones told on Aug. 3, according to a Kyodo dispatch reported by The Mainichi Daily News on Aug. 5.

This assessment came with regard to the U.S. study of deploying a Theatre Nuclear Force (TNF) in Northeast Asia, the Kyodo report said.

The rear admiral is currently director of East and Pacific region of the Pentagon, who met at his office a visiting Japanese Dietman Hata Yutaka.

Jones said referred to the importance of Japan's role in such an emergency, economic support to south Korea and the offer of military base facilities and other conveniences to the U.S. armed forces dispatched to Korea.

With an eye to such eventuality, Japan's armed forces, known as the Self-Defense Forces, conducted a three-service combined war drill on Tsushima Island near Pusan, involving 10,000 combat soldiers, 260 vehicles, nine warships and 120 warplanes.

The July 20-27 war game was viewed by military experts here as aimed at a possible landing of Japanese troops on Korea. Tsushima is located just halfway between Pusan and Shimonoseki.

Reports reaching Tokyo from Seoul and Washington indicate that F-16s, the most advanced fighter-bombers which participating in the destruction of a nuclear reactor complex in Bagdhad, had already arrived in south Korea, replacing 48 F-4s there.

A-10 close-support warplanes, too, were reportedly arriving in south Korea, to reinforce the American military presence. Reports also said 155 mm nuclear cannons were delivered to south Korea.

The United States has an estimated 700 nuclear, mostly tactical, weapons deployed in south Korea for use against the DPRK.

Ready to Talk with Any S. Korean except Chonites for Reunification Promotion Caucus

Pyongyang reiterated on Aug. 6 its readiness to talk with any south Korean except for the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan which it branded as a butcher and a traitor of the cause of democracy and reunification.

Northern political parties and public organizations in their joint statement published at the 67th Meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland strongly urged their south Korean numbers to have frank exchanges of views at a reunification promotion conference.

The text of the joint statement was broadcast by the Korean Central News Agency and monitored here in Tokyo.

Proposing Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom as a possible venue of such north-south conference, the northern parties and public bodies called for a gather of representatives of north and south Koreans and compatriots abroad, the joint statement said.

Holding that the question of a joint sports team for any international game could be extensively discussed at such reunification promotion conference, the joint statement argued that only this sort of gathering could afford to find a satisfactory solution to any issue relating to the reunification of the country in the best interest of the nation and in compliance with its will.

As a means of holding the proposed conference, the northern parties and public bodies in their joint statement recommended that those eager to participate should have preliminary contacts, bilateral and multilateral.

No Military Superiority Over South

In its first extensive analysis of the balance of forces on the Korean Peninsula, Pyongyang publicly denied its military capability pose a threat to south Korea.

In sharp response to a series of allegations made by the Americans and the south Koreans, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, published on August 1 an item-by-item rebuttal, under the title "What Lurks behind the False Propaganda."

(See Full Text on Page 3)

Calling it impossible for Pyongyang to outnumber south Korea in terms of troop strength, the Rodong Sinmun commentary wrote, "two-thirds of the population of our country are in south Korea. How can we, who have a smaller population, possess a larger military strength than south Korea? Only those who lack the knowledge of an elementary mathematical calculation can throw together the balderdash that 'the north has a larger military strength'."

Citing a keen labor shortage for economic construction, the article observed, "we are not in a position to maintain a large military strength."

The south Korean troop strength, it totals over ten million, roughly comparable to the population of the north: 730,000-man regular troops, 3.3 million-strong homeland reserve forces, 4.4 million-man civilian defense forces and 1.8 million-man student reserve forces.

In terms of the quality of weapons, Rodong Sinmun stressed Pyongyang-made weapons could never be superior in those sophisticated weapons south Korea receives from the United States and other countries.

The northern article stated that the U.S. has nearly 40,000 soldiers in South Korea equipped with nuclear weapons and other update arms and that near south Korea there are a vast number of combat troops deployed for any operation in Korea.

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Ultra-Rightist Nationalist Kim Gu Allies with Communists (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Awakening and Resolve

Kim Gu spent a sleepless night. He was excited, thinking about many things he had experienced in Pyongyang—The President welcomed him warmly; the impressive north-south joint conference; a meeting with his erstwhile fiancee An Sin Ho; the puppy incident which occurred in front of his hotel; the President on May Day; Mr. Kim Bo Hyon living in Mangyongdae. He was now ashamed of having opposed the communists before, without knowing real communists.

The next morning, he called a meeting of south Korean representatives and his close friends in the north and said:

"Until today, I haven't met a man like the General. So I had been an anti-communists throughout my past life. This is the cause of all my past mistakes. If I had known that real communists were all like General Kim Il Sung, how could I have opposed the communists? I knew many politicians but none of them was like the General. When I met the grandfather and grandmother of the General, who are still doing heavy farm work, living in a small thatch-roofed house, I had no word to speak. The old couple was once called by the General to his house to lead a comfortable retired life. But they went back to Mangyongdae two or three days later, saying that a retired life was not good for their health who had worked as lifelong farmers.

"This story made me think of various things. It is not accidental that the General, born into an ordinary farmers' home, is devotedly working only for the good of the people. Korea has got a really great leader. The Korean people who are led by the General will surely be happier year after year.

"I follow General Kim Il Sung. This is the only way our nation must go."

It was some days later or on May 3 he conferred with the President again, who had called him at the hotel four times before during his stay in Pyongyang.

The two leaders had a talk. The President said:

"I think you did a lot for the development of our country and our nation, by visiting Pyongyang in search of the ways and means to rescue our country, overcoming all the obstructive maneuvers by the U.S. and reactionaries.

"You directed the joint conference so that it might proceed in a correct way, with your frank suggestions. I sincerely appreciate your efforts for the success of the north-south joint conference.

"We are also encouraged when you said that while visiting various parts of Pyongyang you were greatly impressed by the reality of the north and that you liked its politics."

Kim Gu expressed gratitude to the President for inviting him to the joint conference and giving a chance to have a exclusive conversation with him. Saying that he would frankly tell the President about his thought, he continued:

"What I experienced in the north was something that had to be seen to be believed. When I left Seoul, many tried to stop my departure for Pyongyang. However, I crossed the 38th Parallel Line, believing the President who had said to me that he did not care about my past, and thinking that perhaps I would return to Seoul without getting any good result from the trip. To tell the truth, I had many doubts.

"General, I learned many things, attending the joint conference, especially from your words. I was also informed of many things through frank exchange of opinions and views with many potical and social activitists, with several of my old friends and with many other people in the north. Moreover, my visits to many cities, farms and public facilities greatly impressed me. In a word, the north is filled with the enthusiasm of a new country under construction.

"General, I have neither ability nor learning, nor do I speak much. As you know, I had been hostile to the communists. The communists whom I met and members of the Communist Party of south Korea were all wrong. Until now, I had thought the communists were all like them. That's why I opposed communism.

"However, now I can understand the communists well. From now on, I will work with you, General. I am too old to have an ambition for political power. I am not interested in such a thing at all.

"Seeing what you have built here, I realized that Korea got a real leader. I will go with you. I don't know what you are thinking about the communists in the south, but I can't say exactly whether we, nationalists, can ally with the Communist Party of south Korea, or not. But I will try. I will work for our country in south Korea, believing only in you, without caring about trifles. Please believe me. I will do my best for our country's reintegration."

They turned their topics to the political situation and a national salvation united front. The President said:

"I understand well that you have changed your thought about the communists, by coming here. You had been thinking that all the communists had denied a nation, a motherland, and nationalists. Most communists whom you met before in Shanghai and Chungquing were factionalists or would-be communists who had spoiled the national liberation movement of the Korean people. They were keen only on fractional disputes for political power, taking no account of the destiny of the nation and the country.

"As you said, real communists are real patriots who deeply love their country and their nation. They never have an ambition for power and never quarrel with each other for power. They know well that it is their duty to contribute to endeavors for national reunification and to the happiness of the people of their country.

"You said, since communists in the south were so obstinate and so self-righteous, it was difficult to ally with them. I don't think so. Of course, there are some communists whose work styles are not correct, due to lack of experience. However, they are part of the communists as a whole. Other communists are different from them. It is not good for you who are trying to work for national salvation, to say that collaborating with communists is difficult, only because of the shortcomings of some communists. I think you should do as much as possible, with broad-mindedness which will help you understand the south Korean communists better and which will makes you criticise them properly if they do anything you could not permit."

Kim Gu answered the President with a firm determination to collaborate with the south Korean communists.

(To be continued)

Kim Gu reading a book in his later years

23 DPRK Pol. & Public Bodies On Reunification Promotion Conference

A joint statement of 23 political parties and public organisations—The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, etc.—was adopted at the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland which was held in Pyongyang on August 6.

The joint statement calls upon the south Korean political parties, groupings, personages and people of all strata and all the compatriots overseas to respond to the appeal for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification to be attended by representatives of political parties and organisations in the north and the south and democratic personages overseas desirous of reunification to set up a preparatory committee for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and realise wide-range collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in the political, economic, cultural and military domains in accordance with the new national reunification proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Pointing out that the sentiments for the reunification of the country have rapidly mounted at home and abroad since the DPRK's President put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) and a ten-point policy of the confederal republic at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last year, the joint statement says:

The proposal for founding the DCRK and its ten-point policy indicated by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung have become a bright beacon illuminating the nation-wide reunification movement at home and abroad to one goal and in one stream and a mighty driving force powerfully advancing the patriotic struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

But, the Chon Du Hwan junta of south Korea, thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by the tremendous vitality displayed by this new reunification proposal, leave no stone unturned in their desperate bid to crush the daily growing sentiments for peaceful reunification at any cost and perpetuate the division of the country.

In all haste they obtrusively came out with a call for "mutual visits between the supreme authorities." But it is nothing but a fraud for opposing unification with the slogan of "unification" in face of the irresistible trend of the situation.

Now the murderer without a shred of national conscience is coming out with a smile for "dialogue" on his ugly face. We sternly denounce and reject this as an intolerable insult to the sacred desire of the nation for reunification and a ruse to mislead world opinion.

Today the attitude toward Chon Du Hwan the traitor is an attitude toward reunification; it is a touchstone testifying whether one truly wants to promote trust between the north and the south and lessen the sufferings of division or not.

Everybody who truly wants the reunification of the country must not have a dealing with Chon Du Hwan the traitor but reject him and seek a new way for promoting national reunification.

As such a way, we hold it is reasonable to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification with the participation of representatives of the political parties and organisations in the north and the south and representatives of overseas compatriots who desire national reunification.

The conference for the promotion of national reunification would be a united body of all the patriotic forces of the country and the mother-body of the nationwide movement for reunification; at the present juncture it would be the most realistic national consultative organisation which may have a wholesale debate on the reunification question and promote its solution.

The conference would have an open-hearted debate on the proposal for founding the DCRK and all other reunification proposals to be laid before it. It would also discuss the problem of realizing collaboration and interchange in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields between the north and the south and humanitarian questions for alleviating the sufferings of the kindred living separated.

This conference should comprehensively take up, as part of the overall collaboration and interchange, the problem of participating in international games as a single team as proposed these days by a south Korean sports organisation.

When the conference for the promotion of national reunification is convened with the participation of the representatives of all the political parties and organisations in the north and the south and representatives of the overseas compatriots who aspire after national reunification, all the problems concerning the reunification of the country would be settled in accordance with the will of the nation and in its interest and the agreed points would be vigorously carried into practice with the support of the whole nation.

Such conference may be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom.

For a successful convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification, bilateral or multilateral dialogue should be held on a broad scale between representatives of various parties, groupings and various strata hoping to attend the conference as its preliminary step.

For such dialogue, we are ready to meet anybody of south Korea and abroad except the Chon Du Hwan group and will leave the door of dialogue always open to anybody.

Today when the Chon Du Hwan junta desperately oppose the peaceful reunification of the country, after seizing "power" in south Korea, the efforts of the Korean people for accelerating national reunification can bear a substantial fruit only through the conference for the promotion of national reunification.

We hope that the political parties, groupings, personages and people of all strata in south Korea and all the compatriots overseas will actively respond to our call for convening the conference for the promotion of national reunification, looking straight into the present difficulties lying in the way of national reunification.

Rodong Sinmun on Military Balance on Korean Peninsula

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) August 1 runs a commentary headlined "What Lurks behind the False Propaganda?" refuting the noisy cries raised by the U.S. these days over "Military Superiority of the North."

The commentary reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists are these days raising shrill outcries over the "Military Superiority of the North."

Walker who was appointed as the new U.S. Ambassador to south Korea some time ago, testifying at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, claimed that the U.S. troops must stay on in south Korea, saying that the military strength of north Korea is "superior" to south Korea.

Earlier, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces Long and commander of the U.S. forces in Japan Gin, touching upon the Far Eastern situation, talked about someone's "arms buildup" and "military superiority."

The south Korean puppets are singing duet with their masters.

What on earth is the "military superiority of north Korea" advertised by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets?

It is that strength of our army is greater than that of the south Korean puppet army, that we are "overwhelmingly superior" to south Korea in the ratio "2:1" in the number of war planes and "5:1" in the number of warships. From this they draw the conclusion that there "actually exists" a "threat of southward invasion from the north" and their armed forces should be built up in south Korea.

It is, of course, not the first time for the U.S. imperialists to carry on a false propaganda against us.

Everyone knows well that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets have circulated the rumour of "threat of southward invasion" from long ago, raising a hue and cry as if we would march southward this very moment.

But it is a fact known to the world that there has been no military threat from the north. The U.S. and Japanese ruling circles, too, once admitted that there had been no such threat.

When the rumour of "threat of southward invasion" could convince no one any more, the U.S. imperialists this time invented a new fiction of "military superiority of the north" in a desperate bid to convince people of the "threat of southward invasion."

But they cannot deceive anyone with such third-rate false propaganda.

Anyone who has an unbiased view of things and an elementary military knowledge can see without difficulty that the false propaganda of the U.S. imperialists is utterly unfounded.

Outnumber South: Mission Impossible

First of all, they allege that we outmatch the south Korean puppets in the strength of the army. But, this is impossible.

Let us have a look into the population, the source of military strength. As statistics show, two-thirds of the population of our country are in south Korea. How can we, who have smaller population, possess a larger military strength than south Korea? Only those who lack the knowledge of an elementary mathematical calculation can throw together the balderdash that "the north has a larger military strength."

Moreover, we need a great labour force for peaceful construction. Frankly speaking, we are not in a position to maintain a large military strength, if we are to meet this vast demand for man-power. As for the south Korean military strength, it is so vast that it defies comparison to ours. There are in south Korea a total of ten and several million men of the standing army and paramilitary force – 730,000 men of the puppet army, 3.3 million men of the "homeland reserve defence forces," 4.4 million men of the "civilian defence corps," 1.82 million men of the "student homeland defence corps," etc.

This is, in fact, nearly tantamount to the size of our population. It is clear even to a mere child that we cannot have larger military strength than south Korea, no matter hard we may try.

Outgunning South: Mission Impossible

Let us see the military equipment.

We, who secure weapons by home production, cannot be superior to south Korea to which modern weapons of all kinds are massively transferred from the U.S. ammunition depot.

The modern weapons and military equipment possessed by the south Korean puppet ground, navy and air forces today have been supplied by the United States and its scale is sharply expanding year after year.

From 1945 to 1976, the U.S. imperialists armed the puppet army with a colossal military "aid" to the tune of 37,047,300,000 dollars. And, in the five year period from 1976 to 1980, the period of the socalled "five year combat power buildup program" of the puppets, they again rendered a military "aid" scaled at 5,000 million dollars. In this period they massively transferred to the puppet army "Honest John," "Hawk," "Nike" and "TOW"missiles, "Vulcan" guns, 203-mm automatic cannons, new-type tanks, Phantom planes, destroyers, mine-sweepers, patrol boats, landing craft, anti-submarine aircraft and other new-type military hardware, sharply reinforcing the manoeuvrability and fire power of the three services of the puppet army.

This year again, the U.S. imperialists are supplying south Korea with large quantities of sophisticated military equipment including 1,000 "M 551" tanks and 36 "F 16" fighter-bombers worth 900 million dollars.

The U.S. imperialists are not only modernising the south Korean puppet army with their combat equipment and destruction weapons but also largely expanding the war industry of the puppets and supplying locally produced weapons and equipment necessary for the reinforcement of the puppet army.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are making much ado about someone else's "arms buildup" and "military superiority". It is a shameless lie.

Far Smaller Defense Spending

Masterminds of the false propaganda claim that the proportion of the military expenditure in our budget is bigger than the puppets'. This is as absurd as insisting that the River Yongsan is longer than the River Rakdong.

As publicly recognized, south Korea tops the world's list in the proportion of the military expenditure in the budget and its growth rate.

The military appropriations occupy 37 per cent in this year's budget of the south Korean puppets. It is bigger than the total annual budget of the puppet government for 1976. Besides the military spending, the puppets disburse a huge amount of funds to military construction such as military roads and military ports under the cloak of "economic development."

It is foolish of the masterminds of the false propaganda to fabulously exaggerate our defence expenditure in advertising it, while painting a dwarfed picture of the south Korean military expenditure.

As widely known to the world, our defence expenditure is insignificant. In our state budget this year, the larger portion is directed to the expenditure for socialist construction, leaving only 14.7 per cent for military appropriations. The military expenditure alone makes it clear to everyone that we cannot possess larger military strength and equipment than south Korea.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan has recently blared that the military capacity of his clique has reached the "world level". How can such big talk roll off his tongue if he does not believe that their military capacity is superior to ours.

As facts show, the outcries of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets over "the military superiority of the north" do not hold water.

The figures claiming that our armed forces are superior to south Korea in the ratio of "2:1" and "5:1" are no more than a fabrication invented painstakingly by the U.S. strategy-makers, masters of concoction, in the operational room of the defence department.

U.S. Military Presence in South

As to the armed forces in south Korea, the U.S. troops must be taken into account. There are in south Korea U.S. combat forces 40,000 strong fully equipped with up-to-date weapons.

As the chief of staff of the U.S. army said, the U.S. troops occupying south Korea consist of the "elite division" possessed of "a high degree manoeuvrability" and "combat power" and "crack units" equipped with ultramodern fighter-bombers, hundreds of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and modern combat means. The fire power of these U.S. forces are, in fact, equal to that of scores of puppet army divisions.

South Korea is not the only place where the U.S. forces are deployed against us. The U.S. imperialists have massed their military strength of more than 130,000 men including the armed force of their Seventh Fleet in Hawaii, Japan proper, Okinawa, Guam and other areas around south Korea and the Pacific Ocean and set up a new "mobile task force unit" 100,000 strong in the U.S. mainland, all of which are ready to be hurled on to the Korean front in case of "emergency."

The "Team Spirit" joint operation exercise which the United States staged with the puppet army by bringing into south Korea hundreds of planes, tens of warships and tens of thousands of its troops from these vast areas shows the vastness of scale of the U.S. armed forces standing opposed to us.

Such is the comparison of military power between us on the one hand and the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets on the other with the Military Demarcation Line on the Korean Peninsula in between. It is preposterous for the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to let out a shrill cry over the "military superiority of the north" and its "arms buildup."

Not without reason did the U.S. Brookings Institute said in its report worked out on May 16, 1981, that there was yet no evidence that the military power of the north was so superior as to break through the barriers of the south and defeat the south Korean army.

The inventors of lies, no doubt, believe in the brigandish philosophy of Goebbels that to tell a lie ten times would make it true.

Lie Is Lie After All

But a lie is a lie, even though it may be repeated ten times, nay, a hundred times, and nothing can conceal truth.

It is for a sinister purpose that cannot be overlooked that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are so much impassioned in the false propaganda which convinces no one.

By inventing the fiction of "military superiority of the north" they try to justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to seize major zones of resources and strategic vantages everywhere in the world, expanding armaments on an unprecedented scale under the slogan of "the mighty United States". As we can see in the statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Weinburger, the U.S. imperialists attach particular strategic importance to south Korea.

They pursue a wild ambition to keep hold on south Korea permanently as a colony and a military base and dominate the whole of Korea and Asia with it as a base.

Here the U.S. imperialists intend to push ahead with their aggressive plan with their occupation policy towards south Korea as the lever.

But this policy is faced with a strong opposition from public opinion within and without. The south Korean people hate more furiously the U.S. imperialists who are committing all manner of despotism, lording it over in south Korea, and oppose their continued presence, and the peace-loving people of the world are also unanimously demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Aim of Allegations

By making much ado about the "military superiority of the north", the U.S. imperialists seek to lull such public opinion against the United States and keep south Korea under their occupation.

With such fabrication they are trying to justify their manoeuvres to step up arms buildup and ship new nuclear weapons into south Korea under the pretext of "power balance."

In joining the U.S. imperialists in this false propaganda the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique of south Korea intends to provide the U.S. imperialist aggressors with a pretext to justify their permanent occupation of south Korea and gratify its desire for long-term office, seeking division, war and fascism more zealously under the patronage of its masters.

When it wanted to threaten the south Korean people, the Chon Du Hwan clique bragged that its armed forces were "immensely great" and when it was begging its master for military "protection" and "aid", it cried that its armed force was "inferior," while running about with bloodshot eyes for arms buildup and maintenance of power. The outcries over the "military superiority of the north" it is letting out now is nothing but such artifice.

The arms buildup stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets behind the smokescreen of the clamorous propaganda about the "military superiority of the north" clearly shows that the threat of aggression in Korea comes just from the south and that the U.S. imperialists are the very one hell bent on preparations for a new war.

It is very suggestive that the U.S. reactionary rulers, declaring south Korea a "front-line country", say that "only a delicate ceasefire continues on the Korean Peninsula."

The U.S. imperialists can never justify their policy of criminal occupation of south Korea and war policy with the new false propaganda about the "military superiority of the north."

The U.S. occupation of south Korea is anachronistic; it must be ended at an early date. If the United States stay in south Korea and persist in war preparations, paying no heed to the demand of the times and the desire of the people, it will be more sternly denounced and rejected as an aggressor and war-maniac.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their manoeuvres of aggression and war, withdraw nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons from south Korea without delay and take their hands of interference off Korea.

Project team members exchanging views on their just-produced works

Animated Film Production for Children

Filming a puppet story

The DPRK has of late been making great strides in animated films and other child films, almost all in technicolor.

The Child Film Studio located within the compound of the Korea Scientific Film Studio is responsible for the production of animations and puppet films, designed to provide children with imagination and dreams.

The juvenile fim studio is composed of three divisions, the first in charge of animations, the second puppet films and the third paper doll films.

Most popular recent productions are "A Tale of Two Generals" and "Butterflies and a Cock," both animated films.

Among the well-acclaimed animations are "A Squirrel and a Hedgehog" and "Pole Vaulting of a Raccon Dog."

Coloring cartoons

Manufacturing puppets according to a scenario

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (6)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Recruiting Korean Females

Recruiters

(Continued from the previous issue)

Kim Sun Nam was also a worker who was not recruited by an agent. Her husband had come to Japan, and found a job for her at a factory in Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, first, and she came there later.

My husband was a boiler man at a silk reeling factory, and I came to him. He asked a factory owner to employ me saying that his cousin had come from his native place. If we were known to be a couple, I would not have been employed. I was employed. We hid the fact that we were a couple. I lived in a female dormitory of the factory and my husband in a male dormitory. Though we worked in the same factory, we lived without seeing each other even once in a day.

Ryang Han Suk (her experience was told in the previous issue), Kim Sung Nam and Li In Sul visited their relatives or acquaintances who had already come to Japan. Through their introductions they found jobs or they came to work with their relatives in the same factories. When those who had made applications for jobs and were taken to Japan by recruiters, later realized that they had to work under bad working conditions and that they had been deceived. They fled from there. They found jobs in factories where the labor conditions were better than in the former, and worked there.

Those who came to Japan as recruited workers or as workers who were employed otherwise spoke about the loneliness they felt when they came to Japan, an alien land, at the age of 13-14 years, not as a memory of the past but as evidence of their life-and-death struggle for life.

When I got aboard a Pusan-Shimonoseki ferryboat at Pusan, a water policeman of Pusan examined my passport and the aim of my trip to Japan. As my uncle had taught me how to answer questions before I got aboard, I thought there was nothing to worry about. My uncle's turn came and he went to the policeman. The policeman, putting on airs, asked him, shouting, "Hey, you, why are you going to Japan?" My uncle answered, "I returned to my native place during my winter vacation. I am going to Japan again." The policeman sealed a stamp on his travel certificate, saying, "OK, go." Then came my turn. The policeman loudly asked me, "Why are you going to Japan?" I answered as I was taught, "I will work at a factory in Japan". He asked me, "How old are you?" I answered "13 years old." He examined my certificate and stamped it. He seemed to examine mainly whether we had travel certificates and whether we understood Japanese. Some were ordered on the spot to return home.

It was on a New Year day that I went to Japan. So, there were many people who spent New Year holidays in their native places. When we got aboard the ship, we were driven to the bottom of the ship. We, that is, Koreans, Japanese were above us. I didn't know whether their passage differed from ours or not. I found no Japanese among us. I only Koreans were driven to the bottom of the ship, though we paid the same passage as Japanese.

We went by train to Kyoto from Shimonoseki. My uncle bought me a banana at Shimonoseki Station. In those days bananas were cheap which any people could buy easily. However, for me who had led a poor life without any food, it was a surprise. How delicious it was!

At that time I wore a white cotton chogori (a Korean blouse) and a black cotton chima (a Korean skirt). I had my hair tied behind my neck. Though my cotton chogori was washed clean, it had some patches on it. My chima was in the same condition. I had only thin underwear on. When we arrived at Kyoto station, my uncle told me to wait outside the station. I shivered in cold winds and endured it.

I stood with a bundle, my only property, under my arm, shivering with cold and feeling lonely. Japanese stared at me as I stood there and went by. I can't express my loneliness I felt at that time. When my uncle came back, I felt relieved.

I was on the verge of tears. That day, I was taken to the Kobayashi thread plying factory to which my uncle's friend had introduced me. *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

When we, 20 females, arrived at Matsumoto Station with our recruiter, many Japanese followed us to an inn noisily speaking. It was rarely that they could see Korean girls wearing chima and chogori, stained chima and chogori. I didn't understand what they were saying. Some Japanese pointed their fingers at us. They were speaking ill of us, "You are fools, you are fools." As I understood the meaning of the words, I was angry with them and talked back, "Aho(which means "fool" in Japanese)!" I learnt that word from a person who had returned from Japan. The word was a Kansai dialect word and couldn't be understood by people in Matsumoto. The dialect of the Kansai area can now by understood in Matsumoto. But at the beginning of the Showa era (1925) the dialects of remote places were not understood by those in other areas. As I repeatedly said "Aho, aho." to the Japanese, they seemed to take it as a Korean word. They guffawed. I shouted "Aho, aho!"

When we entered a room in an inn, Japanese made holes in paper screens from outside the room to peep at us. Not one or two, but many Japanese were peeping at us. Then I was angry with them and I tucked my finger into a hole. People outside were stunned.....I was so strong-minded, that I did such a thing. Those of us who were timid were afraid to do such acts to Japanese, worried about their future. *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

Among the recruiters there were some who were not satisfied with the money paid for recruiting females by companies. They made female workers seal two-year contracts, go their wages in advance and pocketed them. After they took females to companies, they ran away. Then, those females who were taken to factories by such wicked recruiters, had to work for two years without any pay. Even if Korean females met such misfortune, they had to bear silently in an alien land far from their parents, as they couldn't understand Japanese well. Even if they wanted to protest against the unlawful acts of recruiters or companies, they didn't know where they should appeal to. Therefore, not a few of them ran away from factories where they had made applications for jobs.

Hardships experienced by Korean female workers who were driven into a corner, were expressed by the following words of former female workers. "Not many of us a misfortune such as we had to go through." Some of them couldn't even say these words and simply refused to speak about their past afraid of something. Pain and misfortunes they had to experience as spinning and silk reeling factory girls were beyond description. Their experiences were so hard that they seemed to be afraid of remembering.

Sold to Brothels

One of our acquaintances was sold to a brothel on her way to a factory in Nagano Prefecture. She later got married a compatriot who was working on a construction site. She never talked about her past even now. Those who have lived here, know about her past situation. They also speak ambiguously about her on this pain. As her situation was too miserable, they don't want to touch upon her past. I heard that she was not the only one who was sold to a brothel but there were many who were sold to brothels by recruiters, though they wanted to work as female workers. *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

In his book titled "A Tragic History of Factory Girls," Hosoi Wakuzo cites the examples of females who were passed from factory and finally sold to brothels or were forced to become unlicensed prostitutes by recruiters on their way to factories.

Sim Kyong Ae spoke about unhappy Korean females who were sold to brothels: It was 15 or 16 years old when she was sold to a brothel on her way to a factory. She never told about the matter at that time and I don't know details about it. I don't want to hear about others' miseries. I just heard some people say this. I don't know in detail.....

She must have been pretty in her young age. Then, the recruiter did wrong. I heard she had undergone many hardships.

When she was 18 years old, her present husband loved her at first sight in a brothel and earned money for her sansom(or paid her debt, I don't know well) and married .. Her husband is a good man and she is happy now. If she had been long in a brothel, I think....(born at Chinju County, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Tokyo)

In the mid-1920s, the number of Korean female workers who had been forced to work in brothels in various places of Japan increased. However, facts about them are still unclear.

The fate of those who were forced to be prostitutes is pitiable and miserable.....In Hokkaido there were brothels where there were only Korean women. Those who were forced to work there, had been mostly deceived to come to Japan.

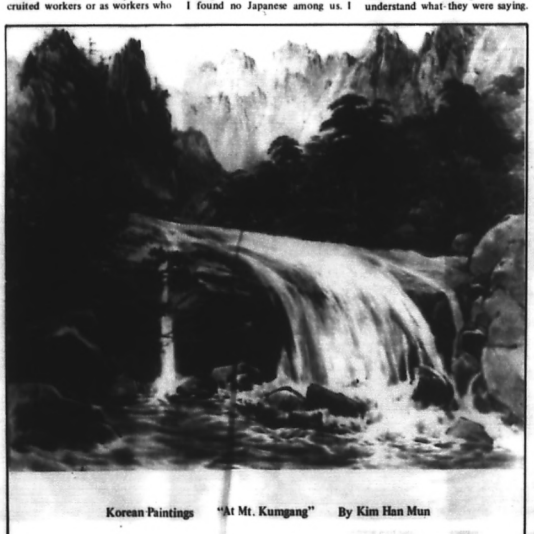
Ordinary Koreans had no contact with them. But men frequented there, and rumors about those girls naturally reached us and we came to know about it. Most of them were taken to Japan, having been told that there were many good jobs in Japan. Some females were told they were going to work as cotton spinning or silk reeling factory girls.

Prostitutes were prostitutes. If they didn't solicit a customer, they could not earn money. They seemed to act boldly sometimes. It was very cold in winter in Hokkaido. On cold days, they were forced to go out to solicit customers. They were allowed to wear only thin chima and chogori. They were not allowed to wear underwear. They just wore a kind of sandals and were stockingless. So as not to stand in a piercing cold long, they desperately solicited customers, going so far as to hug passers-by.

In order to avoid being put in such a state, they tried to have regular customers and seemed to make promises at random, inviting customers to visit them everyday. Among the customers there were some men who believed the words of such females and visited brothels for 10 days or 20 days on end, spending all the money they had earned in the winter season. When there was no money left, they were driven out.

What do those females do now, who desperately tried to solicit customers, afraid that they might be frozen to death?....We can't find them in Hokkaido. Did they return to their native place safety? *(Li Kyong Ja, born at Pusan, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Otaru City, Hokkaido)*

Korean women don't want to speak about those unhappy females. It was because they feel that if unfortunately they had been deceived, they would have met the same fate. It is because as women, they sympathize with them. (To be continued)



Korean Paintings "At Mt. Kumgang" By Kim Han Mun

Report on Korean A-Bomb Victims in Nagasaki

A report on the result of investigation of Korean A-bomb victims in Nagasaki Prefecture was published on June 14. The investigation work was started in 1978 by the materials section on the atomic bomb victims of the Nagasaki Municipal Office.

The report is based on documents concerning and testimonies by Koreans and Japanese mainly in the administrative district of Nagasaki City. The investigation has made clear the fact that the number of Korean A-bomb victims in Nagasaki was 12,000-13,000 (of them 1,400-2,000 were killed). A list of 2,261 of them (including 347 who are dead) was made public this time.

Follows a gist of the report:

–Koreans in Nagasaki When the Atom Bomb Was Dropped

After the start of the Pacific War in 1941, Japan turned massive people into unproductive military personnel. In August 1945, about 7,190,000 were thrown into military service. Therefore, in order to guarantee production and make up for the shortages of labor, a large number of Koreans were sent to mines and factories.

In 1944, Koreans in Nagasaki Prefecture numbered 59,573. The number of Koreans residing in Japan increased 22 percent in 1945 over 1944. From this, it is presumed that Koreans in Nagasaki Prefecture numbered some 70,000 when the atomic bomb was dropped there.

There are no sufficient official records on the number of Koreans in Nagasaki City. As the names of Koreans were forced to be changed into Japanese names in 1940, it is very difficult to estimate the number of Koreans living in the atom-bombed area and the number of fatal victims among them.

– Results of Investigation in Nagasaki City.

Most Koreans in Nagasaki were day-laborers of drafted laborers for the Mitsubishi Shipyard, Mitsubishi Arsenal, Mitsubishi Steel Mills, Sennan Industrial Company, which were all munition factories.

Follow major construction sites in Nagasaki City and its neighboring towns and villages and dormitories, and the number of Koreans who were working there:

1) Mitsubishi Shipyard–2,400-2,500 at the Kihachi dormitory as drafted workers; 1,150-1,250 at the Fukuda dormitory; 200 Koreans on a construction site at Mimune, Seihaku district; 1,000 Koreans engaged in reclamation work on the seashore, Fukudakoura district

2) Mitsubishi Arsenal and Mitsubishi Steel Mills–3,000 were working in 6 places, north of the hypocentre; some 100 were accomodated at first at the Kongdo dormitory of Mitsubishi Steel Mills, on the northern side of Shimo Ohashi but their number was 50, when the atom bomb was dropped.

3) Sennan Industrial Company–444 (496 at first) were accomodated at the Kirishima dormitory of Seno Ura in the south of the city; some 2,000 Korean workers were working on a reclamation and construction site in the sea between Kamino Island and Kozeto, at more than 10 construction sites on Kamino Island and in the Kozeto districts.

4) Showa-machi district–60 were living and were engaged in the construction of a dam for a reservoir at Nishiurakami

5) Others–According to a survey (September, 1974) under the Act for Registration of Koreans 1.316 Koreans were registered, most of them believed to be earlier comers to Japan.

At the Uragami branch prison of Nagasaki Prison, 15 were bombed to death and 154 were confirmed as Korean A-bomb fatal victims from the list of the deceased preserved at the Seiko-in Temple.

According to the list of Korean A-bomb victims, it was confirmed that 191 were living in the city, south of the hypocentre.

When the atom bomb was dropped, some 12,000-13,000 Koreans were living in Nagasaki City and its neighboring towns and villages, if we can estimate the number from an estimated number of families of laborers working for Mitsubishi Arsenal and those who were not registered as foreigners.

The number of fatal victims is estimated as follows:

1) The construction sites of Mitsubishi Arsenal, which were located north of the hypocentre were most seriously damaged of all the construction sites and dormitories in Nagasaki City and its neighboring towns and villages.

According to the investigation report the mortality rate within the range of 0.5-2.5 km of the hypocentre was 37 percent (at the end of December 1945). If it is supposed that 3,500 Koreans were living north of the hypocentre about 1,300 are estimated to have been killed.

The death of 102 Koreans were confirmed by official records, publications and testimonies. By adding this number, at least some 1,400 are presumed to have been killed.

2) On the basis of 2,261 Korean A-bomb victims (of which 347 were fatal victims), the number of Koreans residing in Nagasaki Prefecture was estimated at 12,000-13,000, and some 2,000 are presumed to have died.

To sum up the above-mentioned facts, the number of Korean A-bomb victims is estimated at 12,000-13,000 and the number of the fatal victims at some 1,400-2,000.

– Testimonies on Koreans

Kihachi Dormitory (where 2,400-2,500 were accomodated)

Kanamaru Heizo–"I started to assume my duties as the head of the Kihachi dormitory on November 1, 1944. The dormitory was only for Koreans. Some 2,400 were living there."

Fukuda Dormitory(accomodating 1,150-1,250)

Manryo Mutsuo–"According to a sequel to "A History of the Mitsubishi Shipyard," 3,650 Koreans worked there. If the number of borders at the Kihachi dormitory is deducted from this, we get about 1,150-1,250 who were provided accomodated in some other places. The Fukuda dormitory accomodated 81 according to a list. It is confirmed that Koreans were living there."

Kamino Island and Kozeto district (2,000)

Pak Mun Kyu– I was engaged in reclaiming work in sea areas between Kozeto and Kamino Island. There were more than 10 construction workers' camps at Kozeto, on Kamino Island, at Kamiyama, Shimayama, Nishio, Tanaka, Nakamura, Arai and others. Each construction camp was controlled by a boss, under whom 200-300 workers worked. In addition, laborers were recruited here and there, and about 2,000-3,000 Koreans in all were working there.

Joint Information on Talks between North and Overseas Korean Christians for Reunification

A joint information on talks between personages concerned of our side and members of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification" which had been held to achieve a great national unity and independent and peaceful reunification of the country, was released in Pyongyang on June 29.

The joint information says:

Mr. Li Hwa Son, Chairman of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification" in West Germany, Mr. Li Yong Bin, head of the editorial section, and Mrs. Kim Sun Hwan, General Secretary, of the Council visited the DPRK from June 8 to June 30, 1981.

During the visit talks were held between personages concerned in the northern half of the Republic and members of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification."

Exchanged at talks were openhearted views on a series of problems for all compatriots in the north and south and overseas to promote mutual understanding and trust and achieve a great national unity and join hands in accomplishing the sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The personages concerned of the Republic paid tribute to members of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification" who came to the Republic with the noble patriotic will to contribute to the unity of the nation and reunification and warmly welcomed them.

They also highly appreciated the brisk patriotic activities conducted by the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification" for democratization of south Korean society and independent and peaceful reunification of the country even under difficult conditions abroad and expressed thanks to the world Christians organizations and Christians for their efforts for the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Members of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification" expressed admiration at the fact that the people in the northern half of the Republic under the wise guidance of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung have converted the homeland where aged-old backwardness and poverty had once prevailed into a cultured and prosperous independent country in so short a historic period by brilliantly embodying the great Juche idea in all spheres of socialist construction.

Members of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification" paid tribute to efforts for peaceful reunification bent all along by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and highly lauded, among other things, the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Attendants of talks deepened mutual understanding and trust through an unreserved exchange of views and confirmed that they could advance hand in hand for the country's reunification, the common cause of the nation, in spite of the difference in ideology and religious belief, and expressed satisfaction over this.

At talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and warm compatriotic sentiments, a unanimity of views was reached on the following points:

Firstly, Korea must be reunified into one at an early date.

Division leads to dependence and national ruin and only reunification leads to independence and prosperity.

All Koreans who love the country and the nation should turn out vigorously on the road of reunification and national salvation for one Korea against the permanent division of the country into "two Koreas."

Secondly, reunification of Korea must be achieved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

National reunification must be achieved independently by efforts of our nation itself without outside interference and peacefully through negotiation and dialogue, collaboration and interchange, not by means of war. And it must be realized on the principle of great national unity of all Koreans at home and abroad transcending the difference in ideology and system.

Thirdly domination and policy of interference of outside forces obstructive to reunification of Korea must be rejected.

For independent and peaceful reunification of the country the "two Koreas" policy of the United States must be curbed and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated.

The United States must stop obstructing reunification of Korea and withdraw its troops from south Korea.

Fourthly, for peaceful reunification of Korea, the fascist dictatorial policy must be removed and democratization of society be achieved in south Korea.

For the unity of the nation and reunification of the country the anti-communist fascist rule must be liquidated and democracy be realized in all fields of social life in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan's proposal of "mutual visits" is a ruse to fool and deceive the people at home and abroad and maintain the military rule.

Chon Du Hwan who murdered fellow countrymen and is going against democracy and reunification is not qualified to sit at the sacred dialogue for reunification; he should apologize to the nation and step down from "power" without delay.

Fifthly, for independent and peaceful reunification of the country all compatriots at home and abroad must firmly unite under the banner of national reunification.

All Koreans who are concerned for future of the country and the nation, be they communists or nationalists, or atheists or theists, should all turn out in accomplishing the great cause of the nation for peaceful reunification, transcending the difference in ideology, system, party affiliation and political view.

Sixthly, in order to speedily form a joint consultative body for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at home and abroad, a multilateral dialogue will be held between compatriots at home and abroad and, as its first step, a "dialogue between the north and overseas Korean Christians for national unification" will be held in Austria or Switzerland in October this year at the proposal of the "Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification."

KCNA Report on Illegal Intrusion of S. Korean Boat

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized July 28 to report as follows:

On December 2, 1980, a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army captured an unidentified boat which illegally intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side in the West Sea.

An organ concerned of our side conducted an investigation of the captured boat.

Upon authorization the Korean Central News Agency reports as follows about the capture of the boat which illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side in the West Sea and the result of the investigation:

At around five P.M. on December 2, 1980, a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army captured an unidentified boat which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side off Sunwi-do Island, South Hwanghae Province, 7.5 miles north of the extension line of the Demarcation Line in the West Sea.

According to an investigation conducted by an organ concerned of our side, the captured unidentified boat proved to be "Taechang No. 2," a fishing boat of the Cheju harbour, Cheju-do Island of south Korea, and its 17 crewmen all fishermen.

The boat left the west wharf of Cheju City, together with the flagboat "Haengbok No. 7" of the fishing fleet, to which the boat belongs, at around 5:30 P.M. on November 29, 1980, and caught fish, while sailing northward in the West Sea.

The boat which was sailing northward through the sea off Ochong-do and Inchon on November 30 as fish was not caught lost its course due to a sudden strong wind, a velocity of 12-15 metres per second, a rough waves, 5-6 bars, and intermittent rain from around 3 A.M. December 1, and was drifted northward to intrude into the territorial waters of our side up to a point 37 degrees, 43.3 minutes north latitude and 125 degrees, 18.22 minutes east longitude off Sunwi-do, South Hwanghae Province, 7.5 miles north of the extension line of the Demarcation Line in the sea at around five P.M. December 2.

Taking into full consideration that though the boat illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side, it was not a deliberate act for a foul purpose but was an inevitable act caused by a storm and the missing of its course, and particularly proceeding from a compatriotic and humanitarian stand, we decided not to punish the crewmen but leniently pardon them.

During the stay in the northern half of the DPRK we warmly treated the south Korean fishermen and accorded them cordial hospitality with kindred feelings.

We have provided them with all conveniences so that they might spend pleasant days, touring Pyongyang, and other cities and villages in the northern half and scenic spots including Mt. Paekdu-san and Mt. Kumgang-san and gave sincere medical treatment free of charge to sick and weak persons to fully recover their health.

Several fishermen who had received medical treatment in a hospital have fully restored their health to leave the hospital.

We have repaired with sincerity the wrecked boat of south Korean fishermen.

The crewmen of the boat "Taechang No. 2" are deeply moved by and are deeply grateful for our sincere compatriotic hospitality and care.

Out of warm kindred sentiments and a lofty desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date with the firm unity of all the compatriots in the north and the south, we will soon send back the fishermen of the boat to south Korea so that they may meet their families as early as possible.

Kim Dae Jung, Others Remain Committed to Democracy

Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate and a symbol of the democratic opposition movement, remains firmly committed to his original principles, despite a long period of excruciating imprisonment and constant threats to his life.

In his letter to his wife Li Hi Ho, Mr. Kim refuses to yield to temptations and ordeals. Once chosen, his course of action should not be altered or abandoned, the opposition leader insisted.

Mr. Kim was suffering from tinnitus, gout and acute pains in limbs, with his health failing, Li Hi Ho revealed.

His co-defendants are also resisting the torture and threats variantly. Ex-professor at Koryo University Li Mun Yong and poet Ko Un are doggedly preserving their belief in democratic principles.

Mr. Lee is reportedly fasting in protest against the seizure of his court decision texts and other literature related to the sentencing. He told his wife to recover them even at the expense of his body if he were killed.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung is kept in a solitary cell virtually incommunicado at the Chonju Prison. No lawyer was allowed to meet the democratic opposition leader during June and July alone. His hair was clipped short.

Disclosing his present conditions, his wife said Mr. Kim was not permitted to get access to stationery. He was allowed to write home once a month, Li Hi Ho told this to The Asahi Shimbun on August 8 and Dietman Den Hideo in The Mainichi Shimbun the same day.

When it came to the matter of meeting with her husband, she said, only ten minutes were a maximum time of talking with him through an interphone with a thick window pane between the two.

As for his two sons, Kwangil, 33, and Kwangop, 31, after prison terms, were released and allowed to return home. Li Hi Ho said they were presently jobless because everybody was afraid of having contact with her family for fear of a possible reprisal from the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Follow highlights of the letter of Mr. Kim Dae Jung to his wife the text of which was made public on July 23 by the Japan-south Korea solidarity committee led by Tokyo University Professor Wada Haruki at the Shinsei Kaikan Hall, Shinanomachi, Tokyo:

A great man is a man of great common sense. A great idea is a product of complete common knowledge.

Many roads lead to the summit of a mountain. Much consideration is needed to take the best course. Once chosen, it should not be altered under whatsoever circumstances. Even if your road seemed to be a tough path while those of others seemed not and if you faced a strong temptation to change the course, you shall not yield.

A genuine philosopher abandons his secluded dwelling in a remote mountain to tell the uninformed masses of people of the truth he has learned and to share happiness with them.

A saint is not so much learned as willing to devotedly share his knowledge to the masses. He is a man of great love. It is a devoted love for his neighbors and fellow countrymen.

By so devoting oneself to the love for the neighbors and fellow countrymen, one can reach the path of a great saint.

Presently, Li Mun Yong is serving the prison term of 15 years at the Kim Hae Jail and Poet Ko Un serving the 10-year term in the Taegu Prison. Ko Un underwent the third tympanitis operation in a hospital in the city of Taegu but later was moved back to the prison. No details were known about the outcome of the operation.

Gen. Chon Asks Tokyo for $10 Billion Credits

A major vernacular daily Tokyo Shimbun reported on July 26 that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan sounded the Japanese Government on the matter of providing $10 billion credits to Seoul over a five-year period to finance its fifth five-year plan (1982-86).

The requested amount breaks down: annually $2 billion, comprising $1.2 billion in government credits and $0.8 billion in commercial credits.

Diplomatic observers here hint a new south Korea-Japan treaty, since the figure is 20 times those funds made available by Japan to south Korea in recent years.

The south Koreans reportedly are justifying their request on political and security grounds, departing from the past economic reasons.

Yen credits to Seoul by the Japanese Government began in 1971, involving $134 million. The 80 figure was $80 million.

Diplomatic sources here predict that the coming August 10 south Korea-Japan foreign ministers conference will hear a strong plea from the south Korean side for an emergency economic assistance. Its follow up will be the bilateral ministerial conference slated for September 10.

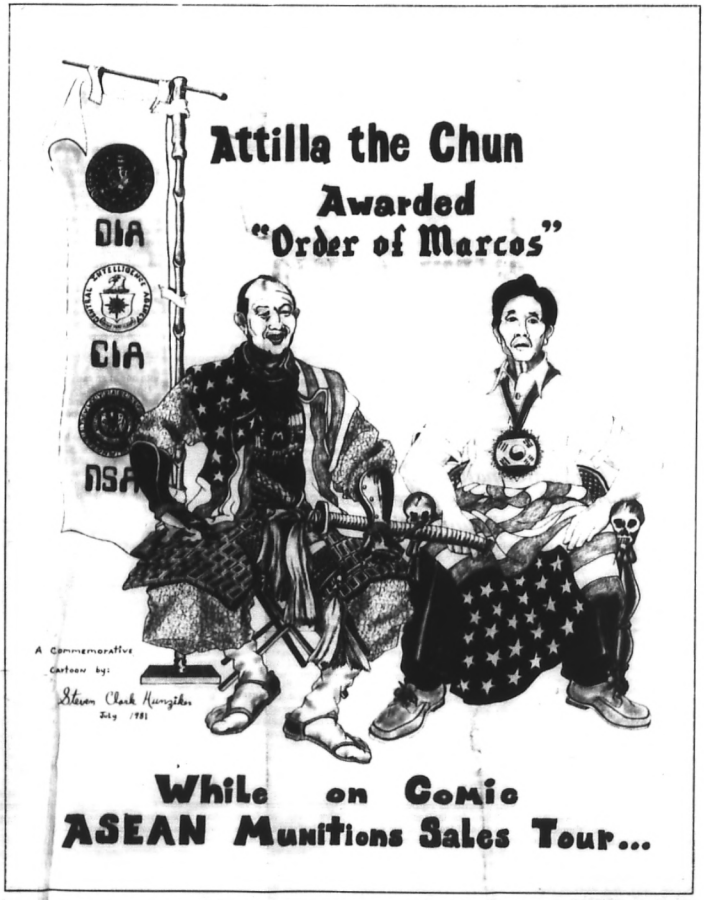
This new development is in compliance with the Reagan Administration's Asian policy of integrating both Tokyo and Seoul into its global strategic framework. At the Washington summit of American and Japanese leaders, Japan promised to take a greater defense role in Asia.

The underlying premise of such behavior is that south Korea is the forward defense line of both Japan and the United States in their containment of the Soviet Union.

As reasons for such request, diplomatic observers here cite the deteriorating economic and political crisis in south Korea which is generating social chaos to the point of the junta of Gen. Chon being threatened from many sides.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic daily in Tokyo in its July 25 issue, noted that there is no other place than Japan for south Korea to turn to in seeking financial help as chances of loans from Western European countries and the United States are virtually nil.

South Korean officials claim that Japan should bear expenses needed to maintain at least two army divisions.



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